Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORMEY GENERAL. OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

Divided. The New York Herald says the Republican party is divided between two factions. It places Secretary SEWARD as the representative man in the Cabinet of the conservative element, and Secretary Chase, with his side issues, negro missions and conquered territory schemes, at the head of the Abolition faction.

The Mass Convention.

The Journal is exceeding troubled about the proposed Democratic Mass Convention, and the Governor, who is the head and tail of the dis-Union party, telegraphs to the Cincinnati Republican papers that it is exceedingly unpalateable to him. Those who were engaged in engineering the 18th of June Convention, are awakening to a full realization of the fact that it was a humbug, a froud, a lukewarm affair from which every honest man will turn in disgust. The Journal does not want the people to meet to insist that the war shall be prosecuted to "defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union as established by our patriotic fathers"-and to condemn all schemes calculated to defeat these truly patriotic objects. It renews its charge of disloyalty against the Democracy, because they propose to enery out in good faith, or to demand that "our Executive and Legislative bodies, both State and National," shall, in the conduct of public affairs, faithfully adhere to the principles and policy which the so called "Union" Convention declared was the duty of the people of Indiana to the whole country.

We do not know what the Journal means by its term of "disloyalty," If it is decided opposition to civil war-eather than such an evil preferring the discuption of the Union and the loss of a dozen States, then the Republican organ is a dialoyal sheat. The Journal is on the record, in terms which can not be mistaken, in favor of a peaceable separation of all the States that desire to go-preferring the loss of a dozen States to the horrors of a civil war, combining in advance the Administration if it should by any means attempt to force such a calamity upon the country; and since the commencement of the war it has declared that it had none of these views to take back, and that it would consent to a separation upon the single condition that the rebels would lay down their arms. A paper entertaining such disloyal sentiments, in direct conflict with the "Union" platform, which declares it to be the duty of every good and loyal citizen to "preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers,' has the effrontery to call Democrats disloyal who have voted every dollar and every the Republican Administration has asked for "to suppress and pu down a wicked and causeless rebellion." We suppose the Journal, in expressing its disloyal sentiments, but echoes those entertained by the Republican "Union" party, for it is its acknowledged organ, and it has never been repudiated by the Republicans in any of its conventions for en tertaining and advocating such sentiments. The Journal is a disunion sheet; it has openly and persistently advocated a separation of the States, and if entertaining and advocating such sentiments is disloyalty, it is guilty of that crime Yet such a paper has the impertinence to denounce its political opponents as being disloyal.

Constitutional Liberty.

Judge Thomas, a Republican member of Congress, in a speech in the House on the 24th of last month, in opposition to the proposed confiscation and emancipation bills, made the follow ing eloquent remarks upon the duty of obedience to the Constitution. Coming from such a source, we commend them to the attention of those who agree with him in political sentiment:

That the bills before the House are in violation of the law of nations and of the Constitution, I can not-I say it with all deference to others-I can not entertain a doubt. My path of duty is plain. The duty of obedience to that Constitution was never more imperative than now. I am not disposed to deny that I have for it a superstitious reverence. I have worshipped it from my forefathers. In the school of rigid discipline by which we were prepared for it, in the struggles out of which it was born, the seven years of bitter conflict and the seven darker years in which that conflict seemed to be fruitless of good, in the wisdom with which it was constructed and first administered and set in motion, in the benefi cent Government that it has secured for more than two generations, in the blessed influences it has exerted upon the cause of freedom and humanity the world over, I can not fail to recognize the hand of a guiding and loving Providence. But not for the blessed memories of the past only do I cling to it. He must be blinded with excess of light, or with the want of it, who does not see that to this nation, trembling on the verge of dissolution, it is the only possible bond of unity. With this conviction wrought into the very texture of my being. I believe I can appreciate this conflict, can understand the necessity of using all the powers given by the Constitution for the suppression of this rebellion. They are, as I believe, and as the progress of our arms attests, ample for the purpose. I do not, therefore, see the wisdom of vio lating or impairing the Constitution in the effort to save it, or of passing from the pestilent heresy of State secession to the equally fatal one of State spicide. The fruits of the first are anarchy and perpetual border war; of the second the growth of military power, the loss of the centrifugal force of the States, the merging of the States in the central Government; a republic in name and form, in substance and effect a despotism.

Mr. Speaker, at a time like this the individual is nothing, the country everything. He cannot truly love his country who is anxious about himself. He cannot have a single eve to the welfare of the Republic if both eyes are turned homeward. He cannot keep step to the music of the Union who is grinding fantasies for the village of Bun-

The Bebt We are Piling Up.

The New York Christian Advocate comments on the National debt which this rebellion is crea-

ting, as follows: They tell us of an expense of nearly seven hundred millions in a year. Can we appreciate such a sum? How little do we know of the distance to the sun! Ninety-five millions of miles! Start a railroad train for such a journey. Let it stop at no planet for wood and water, or passengers. Place on it a little infant. The infant becomes a man, reaches the allotted age of man, but earth is not reached. Let another take his place live his three score years and ten; another and another, and still with no pause for repairs, or to cool its burning axles, the journey's end is not attained. The fifth man's dving eves are looking forward millions of miles for the journev's end. But we are here talking of seven

hundred millions, not of ninety five. For a hundred years and more, churches have been gathering property in the United States. Subscriptions have been nobly deeded, dying men left their accumulations to their loved churches. Times

and in all this time the evangelical churches have got together about fifty millions of propertyno! enough to pay the price of victory for one

We have a missionary society. It gathers each year from nearly a million of people. It throws its beneficent influences into nearly every part of the world. But its whole yearly revenue would endure the draft of the United States Treasury only one hour of the ten in a

Seven hundred thousand men are drawn from the pursuits of industry. It is far more impoverishing than if a million of paupers were thrown on us to support, for then the laborers and producers would remain at work. Now they are far worse than idle. Their weapons are costly equipments, the standard of perishability, harvests per ish, and cities are ruined by their presence.

England is contributing fearful amounts of want and starvation to swell the price of victory; France loses the sale of twenty-five millions of are paying portions of this stupendous cost of

Southern Items. We extract the following items from Memphis

papers of a late date:

BATTLE IN ARKANSAS-ENEMY ROUTED. We are informed that letters have been received in this vicinity which leaves no doubt that Gen. Roan attacked the Federals twelve miles from Little Rock and routed them, and Hindman pursued them and routed them again at Jacksonport. The date of this engagement is not given, but it must have transpired quite recently .-Jackson Mississippian, June 12th.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, June 15th. RECOGNITION BY FRANCE.

from Richmond, that the authorities have receiv-

ed official notice of the recognition by France of which the rebels would regard as a greater victhe Confederate States of America. We refer to tory than if they had taken our army before our dispatches from Richmond for other matters | Richmond. Their bill was just weak enough to COLONEL JOHN H. MORGAN. expected to arrive here last night en route for Virginia, where it is understood he will supply the

place in Stonewall Jackson's army, made vacant by the death of the brave Ashby. Col. Morgan, no doubt, will be equally as terrible to the Yankees in the valley of Virginia as he has been in Kentucky, and we predict that we shall very soon hear of his during deeds on the new theater of Register, 15th. We learn that a gentleman recently from Rich-

mond, a few days ago, in this city, proposed to bet that the French Government had already recognized the independence of the Confederate States. The bet was accepted by one of our citizens, and both parties have staked the money .-Atlanta Confederacy.

DENERAL PRICE ty - Charleston Courier, 16th.

The Evacuation of Corinth-Card from tien. Henuregard We find the following in the Mobile News of

HEADQUARTERS WESTERS DEP'r. June 17. such a source, is most remarkable in one respect of intelligence. -that it contains as many misrepresentations as

"Washington, June 5, 1862.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War

"HALLECE'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of Wart "Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms cap-

"Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Besuregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they

"We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired, and is running to-day. Several more will be running order in two or three days. "The result is all I could possibly desire.

"H. W. HALLECK, "Major General Commanding." Gen. Pope did not "push hand" upon me with 40,000 men, thirty miles from Corinth, on the 4th inst., for my troops occupied a defensive line in the rear of Twenty Mile Creek, less than twentyfive miles from Corinth, until the 8th inst., when the want of good water induced me to retire at my leisure to a better position; moreover, if Gen. Pope had attempted at any time during the retreat frum Corinth to push hard upon me, I would have given him a lesson that would have checked his ardor; but he was careful to advance only after my troops had retired from each suc-

cessive position. The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, doing much credit to the officers and men under my orders, and must be looked upon in every respect by the country as equiva-

leut to a brilliant victory. Gen. Pope must certainly have dreamed of having taken 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms, for we positively never lost them; about one or two hundred stragglers would probably cover all the prisoners he took; and about five hundred damaged muskets all the arms he got; these belonged to a convalescent camp, four miles south of Corinth, evacuated during the night, and were overlooked on account of the

The actual number of prisoners taken during retreat was about equal on both sides, and they

Major General Halleck must be a very credulous man to believe the absurd story of "that tarmer." He ought to know that the burning of two or more cars on a railroad is not sufficient to make "Beauregard frantic" and ridiculous, especially when I expected to hear every moment of the capture of his maranding party, whose departure from Farmington had been communicated to me the day before, and I had given in consequence all necessary orders; but a part of my forces passed Booneville an hour before the arrival of Colonel Elliott's command, and the other part arrived just in time to drive it away and liberate the convalescents captured; unfortunately, however, not in time to save four of the sick, who were barbarously consumed in the station house. Let Col. Eiliott's name descend to infamy as the author of such a revolting deed. Gen. Halleck did not capture nine locomotives. It was only by the accidental destruction of a bridge before some trains had passed that he got game than General Benham if we wish to reach seven engines in a damaged condition, the cars the parties to whom the responsibility in this having been burned by my orders.

It is indeed lamentable to see how little our dent that Gen. Benham's force was much too enemies respect truth and justice when speaking small for the work which he undertook to accomof their military operations, especially when, through inability or over-confidence, they meet | would have given him a decisive, and, in all with deserved failure.

If the result be "all he desired," it can be said commander in that department, General Hunter, he is easily satisfied; it remains to be seen whether his Government and people are of the the small force detailed under General Benham

the retreat would not amount to one day's expenses of his army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

ed with very serious misdemeanors in front of the where else. We think, therefore, that, in the enemy the other day, raises some questions that first place, the responsibility in question may be we would like to see answered. There was plenty justly shifted from the back of General Benham of time in his case, while the army was in active to the shoulders of General Hunter. operation before the enemy, to institute an in- Instead of conciliating, by a conservative polquiry, prepare specifications, and convene a court licy on the slavery question, and by acts of charfor his trial. He was acquitted, which was very ity and magnanimity, as General Halleck has

without any charges being made. The army of to say nothing of negro soldiers laboring zealthe Potomac was lying idle, and could have at ously in behalf of our Abolition fanatics and distended to his case without any interference with organizers, to exasperate the white race of his their operations. No charges and no specifica. Department to the fiercest desperation against tions have yet been made against him, and in him and the Union. But whence and why these stead of a trial he has been confined in prison extreme Abolition manifestations on the part of from that day to this. What explanation has the General Hunter? That is the question. We an-Government to make? Is it because General swer that he has been encouraged in these pro-Birney is an abolitionist that his case could be ceedings by the emissaries and proteges of the attended to at once? Is General Stone the vic- Treasury Department, and by the full consent, if

From the Cincinnati Gazette. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

CONFISCATION PRACTICALLY KILLED. Confiscation was practically killed yesterday, by a union of a portion of the Republicans with all the anti-confiscation men in the Senate, on the milk and water, trial by jury bill. The House having previously rejected the same bill, by a ote of two to one, settles the probability of their accepting it now. A Committee of Conterence may result, and it may agree on something that will harmonize the House and Senate. and yet have some virtue in it; but there is little chance for anything half so practical as the House confiscation hill, which a portion of the

Republicans, aided by Saulsbury, Powell, Carlile, and others of that school, succeeded in defeating. The debate became exceedingly animated, before the final vote was taken, and the matter assumed the form of a family quarrel among the its wares; and interior Europe and parts of Asia Republicans, the Democrats remaining silent, but highly gratified spectators. After the first vote was taken and the minority of Republicans aided by the Democrats, had substituted the Senate for the House bill, a last effort was made to secure something effective by moving to amend the substitute by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill known as the House Emancipation Scheme, which is regarded as securing a stringent confiscation almost as well as the bill the Senate had just rejected.

On this motion of Mr. Trumbull, Ben Wade made an exceedingly earnest and animated appeal to Republicans who had been voting with the Democrats. This emancipation bill was not what his side wanted, but they were willing to yield something and compromise. Why could not the minority on the other side yield something to those who had labored and toiled long years for We learn on authority of a private dispatch the success of Republicanism? The present course of the minority would secure a result attract the opposition vote, while he and his side regarded it as practically almost worthless. If it This gallant officer, with his command, was came to the worst they would unite with the minority rather than let all confiscation be defeated. but he appealed to them to yield something also, and unite on the House emancipation bill. Mr Wade's speech succeeded in stirring up the Senators thoroughly. A very excited debate followed. Fessenden made an able, but rather ill tempered speech, the substance of which was, his side wanted to agree on some compromise in the comaction to which he has been assigned .- Knoxville mittee or caucus, but that Mr. Wade's side had persistingly refused. He had insisted on bringing the matter to an open rupture in the Senate, and had even threatened that they would see whether Senators would dare go before the country as the powents of a stringent confiscation measure. Mr. Wade denied having made any such threat or insinuation, and other Senators did the same. Mr. Clark protested against the language of

Mr. Wade and others towards those who differed Mr. Trumbull made a vigorous and crushing Has fought thirteen battles, and suffered no des reply to Mr. Fessenden. He reiterated that a few feat, and yet regards the retreat from Corinth, the friends of confiscation had united with the one rear of which he brought up and protected, as the | mies of all confiscation to defeat a practical bill, proudest occasion of his life. He was in the sad- and now they asked the earnest friends of confisdle for days, and, on the retreat, had to turn and cation to unite on their compromise bill. Comfight and repulse the enemy six times, all of which | promise with whom? Why compromise with the he did successfully, inflicting severe loss upon | enemy of all confiscation. He had heard no such them, and bringing off everything in perfect safe | threat as Mr. Fessenden had alluded to; but he wondered that Pessenden should be influenced by

such things any way. Mr. Trumbull was frequently interrupted, but his replies were always ready and overwhelm

In the debate, before the adoption of the Benate bill as a substitute, Mr. Browning made two more speeches. He said he had no authority to OESTLEMEN: My attention has just been called speak for the President, but had the heat reason to the following dispatch (published in your issue | to know the President agreed with him. He had of yesterday) of Major General Halleck, com- been taunted with not representing his constitumanding enemy's forces, which, coming from ents. He believed his constituents to be a people Mr. Cowan made another speech against what

he called ultraism, and in favor of the Sonate

Mr. Wilmet made an exceedingly happy though very brief reply, saying more in fewer words than any other participant in the detate. He said he differed from Mr. Cowan wholly and entirely, and he spoke for the great State of Pennsylvania quite as much as his colleague. We could never crush this rebeilion except by laying hands on slaveholding property. They must be made powerless or we would have no lasting peace. He believed that the loyal men of the border States would go even further than himself in demanding confiscation.

Mr. Sumner also gave Mr. Wilson the strongest endorsement as to the views of Border States men, by reading a couple of letters from loyal Cennesseeans, urging confiscation in the strongest possible terms, and saying the Union men of the South would indorse the most stringent meas-

Mr. Powell declared that those letters did not express the sentiments of one in five thousand loyal people, either in Kentucky or Tennes-

Mr. Lane declared they were a fair index to the sentiments in Missouri. The confiscation amendment was proposed by Wilkinson when Pomerov wanted to further amend by providing for the colonization of rebel masters with their slaves. Loving in their lives, in their exile they should not be divided.

Sumner tried to get an amendment allowing negroes to give evidence in the jury trial provided for, on the ground that without it the rules of evidence would render the proceedings nugatory. The amendment was rejected. Summer offered another amendment that all persons found bear ing arms against the Government should be forever disqualified for citizenship, and explained that if rebels were still regarded as citizens, under the ruling of the Senate in the late Stark case, any of them could come back and take their seats in Congress again. This was also rejected on the

final passage of the bill. Sumner said he voted aye not because he thought the Senate bill amounted to much, but because it would go to the other House and to their firmness he trusted for a chance for something better. Lane voted aye, adding: "but the thing's a damned humbug." Some of those who opposed the Senate bill, nevertheless think more favorably of it than Lane, and say it is much better than none. There is little hope, however, for confiscation, but in a Committee of Conference.

Our Late Repulse Near Charleston-Where Lies the Responsibility!

A little column of our brave soldiers in South Carolina, after a desperate engagement with some of the detensive rebel works on James [s]and near Charleston, have been repulsed with a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. The details, which we publish at length, from our own officers and reporters, tell the melancholy story. We read it over, with the accompanying explanations; but still the question recurs, Where lies the responsibility?

General Benham, the officer in the immediate command of the Stono Inlet enterprise, has been seized upon as the responsible party, and has returned to this city under arrest, as having disobeved or exceeded his orders in the battle. But, whatever may be the charges against him, and whether true or false, we must strike at higher matter properly belongs. We think it very eviplish. Five or ten thousand additional men probability, a bloodless victory. Our supreme should have known better than to suppose that would be sufficient to work its way round to the I attest that all we lost at Corinth and during back door of Charleston. General Hunter, however, had been too much pre-occupied with the negro question, his emancipation edicts, and the contrabands of Hilton Head, and the abolition missionaries and school teachers among themmale and female-to know much of the rebel The case of Gen. Birney, who was charg- forces and defenses around Charleston or any-

proper, no doubt, and reinstated at once in his conciliated the white population of the districts he has conquered, we find General Hunter, with General Stone was arrested in February last, his Abolition decrees and Abolition negro schools, tim of some abolitionist's vengeance"-Chicago not by the active co operation, of our present Secretary of War. While we may condemn

General Hunter, therefore, in this business as the willing instrument of his superiors in official power and influence, they are the really respon- METROPOLITAN HALL. sible parties for this late military blunder near Charleston, and for the very unsatisfactory results of all our vast military expenditures in that

quarter since our occupation of Port Royal har-

We charge upon Mr. Secretary Stanton, especially, this disaster at James Island and all the inprofitable results of our late military operations. n South Carolina and Georgia, as we charge upon him the chief responsibility for all our military blunders, reverses, losses, failures and entanglements, from the Rappahannock to the valley of Virginia, which have followed the breakng up of the original army and the plans of Gen. McClellan. The President, however, appealing THE FOUR SISTERS, from the War Office to General Scott, has at length taken the proper course and the proper man to repair all these losses and blunders in the THE FIRST SIGHT OF A. WOMAN, Shenandoah valley and the Rappahannock Department. General McDowell, General Banks and General Fremont, each as an independent commander in the same general field, have only served to embarrass each other, and make "confusion worse confounded." The latter has just Miss Ada Webb in five characters, introducing splendid resigned, and, under the comprehensive supreme command of Gen. Pow we dare say the others will do much better having a superior, tried and approved military leader to direct their movements. A similar reform in the department of Gen. Hunter, making abolition philanthropy, fanaticism and folly secondary to the more important work of putting down the armed force of this rebellion, will leave us very little more to be MEDICAL LECTURES. desired in view of a speedy end to Jeff. Davis and to his spurious and intolerable despotism over the remnants remaining of our late so-called Confederate States,-N. Y. Herald.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Demokrat (German), under date of the 23d, announces the resignation of Gen. Sight, as

Gen. Sigel will resign to day or to morrow. I heard so direct from Gen. Wool, who had an in the minds of the thinking people. terview with Sigel last Saturday, and tried all in his power to induce him to stay. Sigel has been badly fooled, and it is gratifying to know, that to 3 P. M. at least one, and the oldest and most respected of the active Generals, sees the worth of Sigel, and tries to preserve him for our cause.

"The New Orleans Delta says that a glance at the personnel of the army must convince every man that the Abolition element is not in the field-that class being nearly all engaged with their private affairs, or having been taken ill when cent. entrance. Two or more teams to make a race. the bugle sounded the cry "to arms."

Five rebel Governors are now absent from their posts wandering up and down the country in search of employment-Rector of Arkansas, Milton of Florida, Moore of Louisiana, Jackson of Missouri and Harris of Tennesse.

It is stated that George Pranopy has made a million of dollars by buying American stocks at a low price in England and selling them

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time appreciate, will be charged the regular rates for the name up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

* 10 LADIER OF DELICATE BEAUTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of ly is from any reason objectionable, the endersigned would after a prescription which to perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the pastcentury. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been public in half pintintles and sold very extensively at the exacebitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes 's furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply norsolf with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggest will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimontals can be procured of its officacy South any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address ... DR. J. C. DEVERAUX. P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

aly22-d&w'61

FIGHE Act of March 9th, 1861, gives to Borrowers of the Sinking Fund the privilege of paying their Louns by annual installments of one-fifth of the principal. ommencing in 1863, on the day when interest falls due upon the respective Mortgages, with the proviso, however, "That interest be annually paid in advance, and at the appropriate time." The officers of the Fund are disposed to give all indulgence to Borrowers, compatible with their duties as enjoined by law; but they campt disregard the positive provisions of the statute. Debiors to the Sinking Fund will therefore appreciate the import. ance of paying the interest on their Loans as soon as it is due.

H. C. NEWCOMB, President. diskwar

LANDS FOR SALE. NORTHERN MISSOURI.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co. HAVE FOR SALE

OVER 500,000 ACRES

LANDS IN THE WEST!

T low prices, on ten years' credit, at five per cent payment in cash, or in the Land Bonds of the Company, taken at par, if payment is made within two years from date of purchase, with interest. At present, the market price of these bonds is from 50 to 60 per cent. below par, which affords an extraordinary opportunity to buy any of the Company's lands desired, very much below real

A FREE TRIP TICKET is given to Land Buyers, and they are c' arged only half freight on all building materials wanted from Hannibal for first improvements on land bought of the Railroad Company. Inducements to emigrate to Northern Missouri briefly stated are as follows:

A mild, healthy climate; rich soil; chesp lands, the

productions of which pay for them, expenses and im-

vements too, much within the limit of credit given; a arger variety of staple productions, embracing all cereals, hemp, tobacco, Chinese sugar cane in perfection, Irish and sweet potatoes, choicer fruits, including grapes for wine, and peaches, than any other region further South or North; pure water, timber, wood, coal, lime, fine building rock, clay for brick, and sand for mortar, are abundant and conveniently distributed; its prairies are ready for the plow; a spring emigrant can plant "sod corn" in the latter part of June, and gather a valuable crop in the succeeding autumn for fattening great quantities of beeves and hogs; it is only necessary to buy land enough for buildings, yards, orchards, vineyards and crops to be inclosed, as prairies supply any quantity of excellent hay free of other cost than cutting and stacking, which is done with improved mowers or rakes at less than one dellar per ton, and as foddering is confined to three months and less, but little hay, comparatively, is needed; best of open pasturage, costing nothing, neither interest nor taxes, enabling the stock-raiser or wool-grower to keep horses and mules by the score, herds of cattle and swine by the hundreds, and flocks of sheep by the thousands; all the markets are accessible by telegraph, rail and water, and the local cash demand for wool, bemp, tobacco, horses, mules, fat hogs, cattle and sheep, to export, is ample for the supply. All these adventages are

Union-loving citizens in boldly advocating emancipation, as advised by the President and approved by Congress.

COLONIZATION. Emigrants settling in colonies, will contribute greatly to each other's advantage. Large and choice bodies of

land offered, furnish them every facility. To colonize successfully, co-operation is necessary, easy and practical Now is the time for multitudes, with prudent forethought and action, to secure with little money, rich farms and happy homes, which must rapidly increase in value, for themselves and their posterity. CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS,

capable friends to acquire in a little time valuable farms and pleasant homesteads. The land will abundantly secure the requisite advance, and its prolific productions will soon enable the emigrant to cancel the loan and in-PAMPHLETS containing skeleton maps showing geo-

graphical position, railroad connections, and giving full ormation, are sent gratis. Let all wishing to culist their friends to emigrate with them, apply for all they want to circulate. Co-operation in this way will be of muthal advantage to all. Apply to, or address

GEORGE S. HARRIS,

Land Agent Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company,

45 City Exchange Boston, Mass. JOSIAH HUNT, Land Commissioner, Rannibal, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCALE OF PRICES. Dress Circle, or Parquette, for a Gentleman 50 cents. For a Lady and Gentleman..... 75 cents. Private Boxes, to hold six persons \$4 00 Gallery......25 cents.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

Second Night of the talented and versatile WEBB SISTERS, When Miss Emma will sustain four characters with Songs in the favorite Comedictia of

And COLIN in the Farce entitled

To conclude with the great Protean Farce of The Manager's Daughter, Singing and Dancing.

In which Miss Ada Webb also appears as Eliza.

Il Phoors open at 7% o'clock, commence at 8. LECTURES.

IMPORTANT

P. R. T. TRALL, of New York, will lecture in Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, July 1st, 2d, and 3d, at 8 o'clock, in explanation of all medical systems, and in advocacy f Hygiene Medication, which he claims to be the true His lectures in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City, on Hygienic vs. Drug Med cation, created a profound sensation, and his lectures in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Toronto, Peoria, and other places, are spoken of by the press as having made a deep and abiding impression on

Admission to Cents. Dr. Trall may be consulted at the Hall from 10 A. M.

TROTTING RACE.

EXCHANGE TROTTING PARK. FRAHE proprietors of the above Park will give a purse of \$50 on the 4th day of July, to be tretted for by ible teams to road wagons, best three in five. Ten per

Trotting to commence precisely a 2 o'clock, je30 dtd HALL & WATT, Proprietors. EXPRESS. THE ADAMS

NO. 12 EAST WASHINGTON STREET PATHE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY beg leave to in-

INCREASED FACILITIES.

form their numerous patrons and friends that they Three Daily Expresses CINCINNATI,

Over the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Our Eastern Freight and Money will arrive twelve hours a advance of the time beretofore Having opened another in Meanuts, Tonn., we are prepared to forward Freight and Money to that point. Jolla dilw JOHN H. Offit, Agent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. L. S. Matthews, GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT, Large Fire-Proof Building.

NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE, Hetween Main Street and the Hiver, LOUISVILLE, KY. Ben. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. Jan 13

DRY COODS.

Lynch & Keane,

33 MEST WASHINGTON STREET, TWENTY CHESTON HINGS

DRY GOODS.

Ladies' Dress Goods, everything in the Line, and Newest Designs. ACE and Silk Mantillas, new style Saques, Shawls and Cloaks, Printed Calicoes, Parasols and Sun Umellas, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery &c.; Irish Linens, Embroideries. White Goods, Linen and Cambrie Handkerchiefs,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Gloves, Notions. CARRODES, BEST ENGLISH PRINTS, Only 12) c a yard; LADIES CLOAKING CLOTH,

6-4 wide, only 69c a yard; EABRES' BECKE very good, 3 pair 25c. BEST PRAIRIE AND TIMBER FARMING TRY BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. only to be had at Lynch & Keane's

TRY BEST FRENCH CORSETS AND WAISTS

A interest. Twenty per cent, is deducted for full CHOTH, CASSIMERE, AND PANTS STUFF For men's and boys' wear; S raw Goods, Hat Caps, and Flats-everything to be found in a Dry Goods Store. Stock complete; bought at recent auctions in New York; will be sold 20 per cent, below former prices-for cash.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! Having made arrangements with two of the larges Hoop Skirt Manufactories in the East, we are prepared to offer them, wholesale and retail, at New York prices, Call and examine the stock; no trouble to show goods. Only one price. Remember-sign of the Ilig Hoop Je13'62-d1y

ACENCY.

OMER TOURSEY.

Late Adjutant Rec. Service. Late of Sec of State's office. TOUSEY & BUTTERFIELD. U.S. CLAIMS AGENCY

NO. 19 WEST WASHINGTON ST.,

C. B. BUTTERFIELD.

(Over Valen's Hardware Store,) ENSIONS, Bounty Lands, \$100 Bounty, Back Pay, Extra Pay, and in fact all claims against the United States successfully and speedily prosecuted before the several Departments.

Special atten ion given to making out Muster in and out

Rolls, Officers' Pay Rolls, Commutation of Quarters for

Recruiting Officers, &c., &c. Particular attention given to procuring discharges for erannuated" and disabled soldiers. Notarial business and all kinds of writing solicited We have made arrangements with a prominent attorney within three days' travel of any Atlantic city, for less of Washington City to atlend, in person, to all claims that than \$25 fare. Shall such immense resources remain un- may be referred to headquarters. Having had an extended practical military experience, de believe that we MISSOURI IS LOYAL! "SECESSION IS PLAYED OUT!" It is have qualifications for doing a collecting and claims businow perfectly safe to emigrate to Northern Missouri, and ness that but few possess. Soldiers, or any one else, dethe loyal are going. It will so n be a free State. Op- siring information concerning the location of any regiposers concede it, and the highest controlling interests of ment, company, or battalion, are invited to call, as no he State demand it. Loyal slaveholders unite with other | charges are made for any information whatever; also, ments will be given all necessary information gratis. Our

> REFERENCES-BY PERMISSION. Gov. O. P. Morton; Col. J. S. Simonson, U. S. A.: Gen. Laz. Noble; W. A. Peelle, Secretary of State; Capt. James A. Ekin, U. S. Q. M.; J. H. Vajen, Q. M. General. TOUSEY & BUTTERFIELD. Lock Box 127 Indianapolis Indiana.

> connection with the different Military Departments of this

State enables us to be of great service to all desiring in-

PIANOS.

formation concerning the same.

Can now, with little money, and perfect security to themselves, assist their more destitute but industrious and Piano-Fortes.

CHICKERING & SON'S (For) PIANOS. The Best STEINWAY & SON'S Diano Fortes PIANOS.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

Just received at No. 4 Bates WILLARD & STOWELL. N. B. Pianos tuned to order and BY THE YEAR

DRY COODS.

TO THE LADIES.

SECOND LARGE INVOICE SUMMER DRY GOODS

No. 5 East Washington St.

FINE DRESS GOODS. LACE AND SILK MANTLES. LINENS. GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Ruger & Caldwell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 68 East Washington St.

Fire Doors Rest of Ocht Fellows' Hell, Indi-

anapolis, Indiana.

BARRELS Phients Refined Sugary

BAHRELS Crushed Sugar;

BARRELS Powdered Sugar;

BARRELS Honey Strup;

BARRELS Stowart's Strupt HHDS Molacecc;

in store and for sale by

100 BAGS Old Java Coffee;

50 BAGS Roasted Coffee;

150 BOXES Ground Coffee; Do. in Papers;

and Cayenne Pepper. For eate low by RUGER & CALDWELL,

For sale low by

to examine our stock. RUGER & CALDWELL,

June 5, 1862.

je6 d2w

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUGER & CALDWELL,

JOSEPH STAUR, N. G.,

68 East Washington st.

100 BAGS Rio Coffee;

200 BARRELS Yottow Sugar, various brands

BARRELS Golden Steep, A No. 1;

RUGER & CALDWELL,

NEW STYLES SAQUES. WHITE GOODS EMBROIDERIES, SUN UMBRELLAS.

LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, CLOTHS. CASSIMIERES, CLOALINGS,

Men's and Boys' Wear, Trimmings, Notions, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. CALL SOON AND EXAMINE

CROCERIES.

A Slight Cold.

SILK MITTS.

with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of

stopping a Cough or Flight Rold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the upublic for Counts, Rolds, B nehitis. Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking · Cough in Cansumption, and numerous affections of the Threat,

griving immediate relief. Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice

New Medical Discovery. For the speedy and parmament cure of GONORIGHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES REMINAL WEARNERS, NIGHTLY EMIRRICHS, INCONTINANCE, GENTTAL IRRITABILITY,

A N THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTREBUG. A CESS, superceeding Cubebs, Capatha, Capaths, or any BELLIN SPECIFIC PILLS Are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are propared from vegetable catracia that are harmicos on

using them; her does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pilis. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. And will be sent by mall, post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists gen-

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y.,

TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapol

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published in a Scaled Envelope. PRICE SIX CENTS. LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhosa or Seminal Weakness, Inmary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments o marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epiepoy and Pits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, Ac.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers " sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bow-ery, New York, Postoffice Box 4586. apr3-dawam is

DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF TO. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel in Barrels, Half Barrels, and Kits; twenty years devoted his professional time exclu-vely to the treatment of Female Difficulties, POO BOXES Herring; BOXES Codfish; affering publicly his 100 BOXES Smoked Halibut.

68 East Washington st.

DR. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE,

LARGE and well selected assortment of Groceries now receiving and for sale as low as at any house tution and may be taken by the most delicate female within the West. Country Merchants and City Grocers invited out causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigerating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be BY direction of Philoxenian Lodge, No. 44, 1. O. O. F.,
I will pay the above reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the Agent, on receipt of the money.

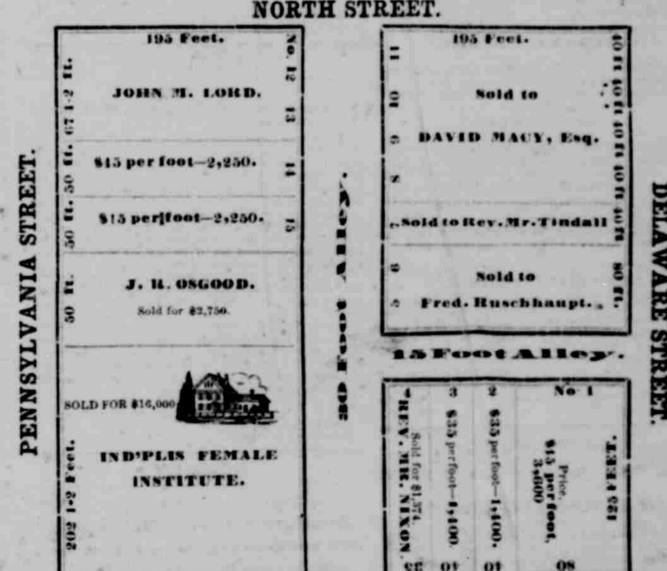
May 1862.

Levis Chaboude, on the night of the 28th of May 1862.

J. BRYAN,

FOR SALE.

Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sta., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. IN H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT.



THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED

H. PARRISH.

JUST RECEIVED AT

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PARASOLS.

HOOP SKIRTS.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.

M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

Cough, Hearseness or Sare Threat. OCHES which night be checked

Brown's Branchial Fraches

Hold by all Oruggists and Chalors in Medicine, at 25 cents per lac.

Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians,

the system and never nauscate the stomach, or impregnate the breath; and being engar-coated, all nauseon, taste is avoided. No change of diet in necessary while

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper.

MANHOOD;

CHESTS and Half Chests Gunpowder, Young 200 CHESTS and Half Chests Guspowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Onlong Teas, very A LSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; Black

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence "Great American Remedy,"

Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpitations, &c., which are the prerunners of more serious dis-These pills are perfectly harmless on the consti

Rochester, New York, General Agent.

BOY TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapolis, Philoxenian Lodge, No. 44, 1. O. O. F.

THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

MICHIGAN STREET. from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$55 to \$45 per foot.

This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cent., north of Washington, between Illinois, Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis. Parties wirhing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot. TERMS-One-fourth cash, balancein 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest. For further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store. Indianapolis, Indiana, February 1, 1862—feel-d6m